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and their servants, to come or return to the United States, was introduced in Congress. In the exciting days of the discussion and the final passage of the exclusion law, Mrs. Coolidge began her studies of Chinese immigration. They were continued at Stanford University, and the data collected were used in the classroom as part of a course on Race Problems. The author's researches were finally completed with the assistance of the Carnegie Institution.

The book is an able and careful statement of fifty years of Chinese immigration into California, its social and economic results and the legislation it evoked. The author has collected and condensed in this volume all the significant events and movements that make the story of the influx of the Chinese and its consequences. The book has been written with thorough preparation and with perfect honesty and fairness.

That the author exhibits some warmth in speaking of the sufferings inflicted upon the Chinese by local politicians and mobs and by hostile and unfair legislation is not surprising and seems entirely justified by the documentary and other proofs adduced. Probably, the best national sentiment now fully endorses the conclusion which this book emphasizes, that a detestable policy towards the Chinese was adopted, and that not California alone, but the whole country was responsible for it.

The first chapter treats well of the characteristics of the Chinese people. About 100 pp. are given to the era of free immigration in the three decades from 1848 to 1882. Then follows the discussion of three decades of restriction and expulsion beginning in 1882. Under the head of "Competition and Assimilation" much information of economic interest and importance is presented in six chapters.

Time and its Measurement. By James Arthur. 64 pp. and 47 Illustrations. Reprinted from *Popular Mechanics Magazine*, Chicago, 1909.

Mr. Arthur is a successful inventor and an extensive traveller who has made a hobby of the study of clocks, watches and other time-measuring devices. He is an authority on this subject and his collection of 1,500 timepieces from all parts of the world is supposed to be the finest in existence. His description of the methods and appliances used in measuring time, from the earliest days, is full of curious matter and historic interest. The invention of time recording machines seems to have been brought about by the growing need of knowing the time at night, sun dials not being useful at that period of the day. The book is nearly equally divided between ancient and modern devices for telling the time.

History of New York Ship Yards. By John H. Morrison. 167 pp., 22 Illustrations, and Index. Scientific American Publishing Co., New York, 1909. \$2.

This is a fruitful and an interesting theme and Mr. Morrison has adequately treated it. He tells the story of the development of New York ship yards from Colonial times and convinces the reader that the industry was once of far greater importance than it is to-day. He traces the development of wooden ship building in our country, describes the American clipper ship, records the time of some of its fastest voyages, and tells about dry docks, shipyard strikes, the formation of Trade Unions, launching of vessels and launching disasters and the causes of the decline of wooden shipbuilding. The work has evidently been prepared with care and accuracy.